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### JULY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr. Business Manager of The St.
Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that
the actual number of full and complete
copies of the daily and Sunday Republic
printed during the mouth of July, 1900, all
in regular editions, was as per schedule
below:

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Date. Coples.	Date. Come
Date. Coples. 1 Sunday 85,660	1783,70
2112,240	18 83,89
8 97,670	19 83,41
4 89,630	20 84,30
B 88,330	21 87,52
8 89,800	22 Sunday 85,46
7 90,125	23 84,79
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9 84,640	25 84,17
10 84,870	26 84,00
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14 85,910	30 84,33
15 Sunday 84,760	31 84,02
18 85 030	h 2,687,55
Less all copies spoller	i in print-

ing, left over or filed..... Net number distributed .... 2,642,100 Average daily distribution .... 85,229 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reted unsold during the month of July was 8.18 per cent. W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this fist day of July, 1900.

J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My serm expires April 25, 1901.

#### DUDLEY AND BOODLE.

It will be advisable for Missouri Democrats to keep a sharp lookout for trickery and boodle campaigning of the boldest nature when "Blocks-of-Five" Dudley of Indiana invades this State as the special campaign representative of Boss Hanna and the forlorn hope of the Missouri "outfit" itself.

The assignment of "Blocks-of-Five" Missouri into the Republican column. Dudley's reputation as a campaigner is enough to keep people indoors of nights, shivering for their lives. He is credited with being the most conscienceless dealer in purchasable votes evolved even by Republican corruption. He is of that type of political fine-worker that doesn't shrink from any means that promises the attainment of the desired

The news that "Blocks-of-Five" Dudley will have a big slush fund at his disposal, allotted by the Republican National Committee for use in Missouri, is easy to believe. The presence in a campaign of this man Dudley without a slush fund is hardly to be conceived. The two go together-Dudley and his bundle of boodle. They are coming to Missourl A word to the wise is suffi-

### RODENBERG'S TROUBLES.

Congressman Rodenberg of the East St. Louis district should not be surprised at the German-American revolt against Imperialism which now threatens to bring about his defeat for re-election to Congress owing to his surrender to the will of the plotters for Empire.

When Mr. Rodenberg, in the last session of Congress, accepted and indorsed President McKinley's unamerican policy of Imperialism and Militarism, and voted for the infamous Porto Rican tariff bill, he knew well that he was not honestly representing his constituents. The faithful German-Americans in his district were not willing that military tyranny should take the place of constitutional freedom.

And yet, under personal pressure from an Imperial President, the East St. Louis Congressman was led to misrepresent his people. He was urged by the Imperialists in Washington to "be a good fellow." Promises of administration fawors were made in the event of his aligning himself on the side of Imperialism. Threats of administration disfavor were used to frighten him into submission. Mr. Rodenberg was not strong enough to stand out for American principles. He is now hearing from his constituents. He has betrayed them and paved the way for the betrayal of the Republic, and they propose to hold him to account for his sin.

### FIVE TRUST REMEDIES.

which party gives greatest promise of pairs, emergency street sprinkling, water regulating the evil needs only to com- analysis, the allotment to pay the expare the planks in their respective platforms to reach a speedy conclusion that his hope lies entirely with the Demo-

on this subject shows plainly that heart is wanting. "We favor such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abuses," it declares. No remedy is suggested, no method of crusade is

outlined. Compare with this the definite declaration of the Democratic platform on this subject. Here are the measures which are to be jointly used in restraint and regulation of the evil:

1. Existing laws on the subject must be enforced. 2. Publicity as to the affairs of cor-

porations engaged in interstate com-

merce must be provided for. 3. Corporations must show before they do business outside of the State condition administratively than finanof their origin that they have no water cialy. Councilman Hodges's retirement

monopolizing or trying to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise. 4. The whole constitutional power of Congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication must be directed to restrain

and regulate the evil. 5. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list.

There is no paltering or equivocation in these declarations. Every kind of trust would be regulated under some one provision of those enumerated.

### HANNA'S SLUSH FUND.

Now that Boss Hanna is sending out letters to the trusts demanding their contribution to the Republican campaign fund, the Republican method of determining which are good and which are bad trusts may be said to be under full headway.

The trusts which will be classed by Hanna as "good" trusts, and for that reason be encouraged, protected and festered by Republican legislation, will be those that respond promptly and liberally to Hanna's boodle demands. The "bad" trusts will be those that fail to respond in such manner. The best of all the trusts, and the one that will get from the Republican party anything it may want in the line of perfection of its especial monopoly, will be the trust which makes the biggest contribution to the Republican slush fund.

Under these clearly defined and distinetly understood conditions it is reasonably certain that there will be a satisfactory trust response to Hanna's de mands. It is safe to say that the \$30,-000,000 which the Republican boss conidentily expects to raise from the trusts will be speedily forthcoming. Why not? Hanna assures the trusts that with this slush fund of \$30,000,000 he can again carry the country for Mr. McKinley. If ne is correct in this estimate of the purchasability of the American people it is the people themselves, and not the trusts, who will in the long run pay the \$30,000,000. It will be taken from their pockets by trust legislation. It is to be doubted, however, whether

a second boodle campaign on the shameless lines of that by which Mr. McKinley was elected to the Presidency of the United States in 1896 shall now be successful. There is a certain proportion of the voting population of this country which can be bought in 1900 as it was bought four years ago. But that other and larger proportion which was fooled in 1896 by the specious pleading of Republican stump-speakers liberally paid from the Republican slush fund, and by the misleading statements in campaign literature sent out by the ton regardless of expense, is not to be fooled this year. It has learned by bitter experience just what trust domination means. And the great body of American voters opposed on principle to the granting of monopolistic privileges to the few at the sacrifice of the rights of the many are neither to be bought nor fooled.

It is for the American people to convince the party of trusts and boodle this Dudley to duty 17 Missouri must be year that the party with the longest taken to mean that aesperate tactics are purse is not by virtue of that fact asto be resorted to in the attempt to wheel sured of victory in American elections. Principle, not pelf, will prevail in the elections of 1900. Trustism and Imperialism have endangered the very life of the Republic. The people will see to it that the Republic shall live-and to do this, Trustism and Imperialism must be overthrown, all their millions of money to the contrary notwithstanding.

### SALARIES PARAMOUNT.

The Carroll-Hartmann appropriation bill, just passed by the Municipal Assembly, is a glaring example of financiering of the machine, by the machine and for the machine.

In that measure the salary roll of city officials, of men who form cogs in the machine, is kept up to the notch it reached in the flood-tide of the City Treasury, when Wittenberg bills had to be devised to get rid of the revenue accumulations. Every other expense, no matter how necessary, is either eliminated entirely or cut far below the point of efficiency.

For instance, every inspector of street cleaning is kept on the city pay roll and his salary provided for in full, while the appropriation for street cleaning is cut so low that Street Commissioner Varrelmann has ordered the entire cessation of such work. Superintendents of street departments are paid their full salaries. while the appropriation for street repairs, for macadam and gravel, with which these superintendents work, is cut out entirely. The superintendents and inspectors are to be paid for doing

nothing. This allotment of the revenue was not the work of the Comptroller. Chairman Carroll of the Council Ways and Means Committee, in conference with Chairman Hartmann of the House Ways and Means Committee, cast the Comptroller's recommendations to the winds and set out boldly on the sea of municipal finance. They did not like the Comptroller's allotment. It left a deficit. Their problem was how to overcome this, "The boys must be provided for, the people must suffer for the deficit,' seems to have been their guiding motto, They first raised the estimate of the city's income supplied by the Comptroller, in violation of every principle of sound finance. This did away easily with some of the dencit. Then they set aside determinedly the full amount re quired for the salaries of "the boys." This necessitated cutting elsewhere, The opponent of trusts who is seeking | Park concerts, street cleaning, street repenses of the November election were wiped out of the bill except so much as was needed to pay expenses incurred already. The allotments for food and The Republican platform's utterance drugs for the patients at the City Hospital, the Jail, the Insane Asylum, the Poorhouse and the Female Hospital; those for the Fire Department, the Water Department, for city lighting and for the City Dispensary were cut to proportions that called loud protests from the heads of these departments and declarations that the departments could not be maintained on such allow-

> was no present deficit. What will be the condition when supplementary appropriations are called for is another matter. The present appropriation bill shows that the city is in a more deplorable

> ances. When the two chairmen finished

they had done two great things. The

boys had been provided for and there

THEST. LOUIS REPUBLIC in their stock and that they are not from the Chairmanship of the Council Ways and Means Committee removed a bulwark behind which the people had sheltered themselves. His retrenchment measures, to place the city departments on a business basis by scraping off the Mrs. John M. Straat Finally barnacles, carried the only reform legislation that has been broached during Mayor Ziegenhein's term. Their pigeonholing showed the attitude of the administration toward real retrenchment and reform.

THE SEDALIA RALLY.

On the occasion of the formal opening of the Democratic campaign in Missouri, to take place at Sedalia on August 21, the people of the State and the country at large will witness a demonstration eloquently testifying to Missouri's faith in the political party to whose wise management of affairs her unexampled prosperity and marvelous development of the past quarter of a century are due.

The exceptional degree of enthusiasm prevailing among Missouri Democrats send-off to certain and overwhelming Louis. victory. In addition, however, there will be at Sedalia a gathering of party leaders and orators so notable in distinction as will inevitably tend to draw to that city every Missouri Democrat who can by any possibility improve so fine an opportunity to hear the issues of the day discussed by Democrats of such prom-Chief among the speakers at the Seda-

Hilinois, the Democratic candidate for Vice President of the United States; David Overmyer and John Atwood of Kansas; Alexander M. Dockery, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri; Webster Davis, former Assist- Resides the long land trip to the coast, of the Republican party's new policies. United States Senate and House of Representatives. The Democratic campaign in Missouri will be opened in memorable manner by these distinguished gentlemen, and the Sedalia rally of 1900 promises to live in State history as an epochal gathering.

It is eminently fitting that this should be the case. The sturdy Democrats of old Missouri are determined that their old Missouri are determined that their port. State shall lead the way in the great American battle for the preservation of maiden name was Juanita Johnston, her the Republic from destruction at the mother being Mrs. Mary Johnston of this the Republic from destruction at the hands of those who seek to betray it to beautiful young woman, and before her Empire. This necessity of battle in behalf of the Republic, constituting the half of the Republic, constituting the paramount issue of the campaign, together with the irresistible appeal for Democratic support made by the sterling worth of the candidates named on the Democratic National and State tick-The Sedalia rally will be a record-breaker for attendance and interest, and it will mark the opening of the finest and most overwhelmingly successful Democratic campaign ever conducted in this

The good Doctor Preetorius was a true prophet when he declared just before the Philippine insurrection broke on "Our administration is working overtime to borrow trouble." "Our administration" succeeded in making the loan and will pay it next November.

Doctor Preetorius should note that France is not the only "abschreckendes Belspiel" of the effect of militarism on the liberty of a nation. Every European country supplies an object lesson to warn the United States off the rocks.

Admiral Dewey should intermit his denials that he promised the Filipinos independence. If he did not, he would have been a better American had he done so and used all his influence to bring about that end.

"The shirt-waist man will be a fixture next summer," says a fashion writer. This seems to be a horrible threat designed to extort more moderate weather from the powers in control.

When Doctor Talmage, in telling of his visit to the Czar, says "The Empress is radiantly beautiful," he proves himself qualified for a mission to China. He might wheedle old An.

The Osage Indians have held an election in which Black Dog and Bacon Rind were the rival candidates. Black Dog should be able literally to eat up his opponent. "The Chicago River is flowing toward

St. Louis without visible reluctance," remarks a Chicago paper. The river is probably delighted to get away from

Americans want an administration in which the Imperial South African Association of No. 66 Victoria street, Westminster, London, has not so much in-

trusts will have to credit the \$30,000,000 they contributed to Hanna's slnsh fund to their "Might-Have-Been" account. The paramount need of St. Louis, as

If the Democrats win in November the

the Zeigenheiners see it, is salaries for as many officeholders as can crowd around the public crib. Flory and Ziegenhein ought to do a

"brother" act. They are the two comedians of Missouri politics. Canton, China, resembles another Can-

ton closer home in the fact that it is growing uneasy. According to Flory, O'Fallon would be a bad man as Attorney General. Flory

Joe Flory, nepotist, is denouncing nepotism.

The Vanished Light.

Deep in each heart, the barren it may seem.
There is of joy a secret hiding place,
Where lives a memory sweet, a tender dream,
Filling an elsewise weary life with grace;
The world is grim, it may be, old and gray
To these tried souls, yet it grows young a When to this secret place they turn away,

Finding the vanished light. O dream of happy days too dear to last, Touch of loved hands, of voices loved the tone Till all of life's strange lessoning is past

The comfort of your dreaming will be known.

And—who can tell?—when each his task shall And a new world is dawning on the sight, May we not to its brighter radiance turn, Finding the vanished light?

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

## GOES TO JOIN HER HUSBAND IN MANILA. FEDERAL OFFICER'S

**Obtains Permission From** the War Department.

SHE PERSEVERED FOR A YEAR.

Captain Straat Has Been in Philippines With 25th Infantry Since June, '99.

Tenacity of purpose and a determination to overcome all obstacles, combined with this year of itself insures a party rally true devotion, will serve for the second time of tremendous proportions to welcome in their lives to unite Captain and Mrs. the Democratic State ticket, and to give John N. Straat, both of whom possess a to the candidates on that ticket a fitting host of friends and well-wishers in St.

Mrs. Straat left here at 9 o'clock yesterday morning to join her husband in Manila. She will traverse half the globe in making the journey.

For more than a year the brave young woman has been untiring in her efforts to obtain permission from the War Department to go to her husband in the Philippines. Each request met with a refusal of the most positive kind, or was ignored. Nothing daunted, she worked through inlia rally will be Adlai E. Stevenson of fluential friends and practiced so many clever ruses that, to be rid of her, the Adjutant General of the United States finally granted her leave to journey to Cap-

The journey will be a long one, such as few young women would undertake alone. ant Secretary of the Interior in Presi- there will be a thirty-day voyage aboard dent McKinley's administration, but now the transport Warren, which puts to sea opposing the Toryism and Imperialism on August 16. She probably will be the only woman aboard, the ship carrying something and the full Missouri delegation in the like 1,100 men. Among these are two squadrons of the Ninth Cavalry, en route to China. The transport will touch the China coast to unload these troops before proceeding to Manila.

From St. Louis Mrs. Straat will go to about a year before her husband was ordered to the Philippines. There pack such things as the limited baginge allowed by regulations will permit her to

Mrs. Straat is hardly 21 years old. Her city. She is an unusually attractive and

war with Spain. He did not see service in been majortunate in losing several of its the Third Cavalry near Manila.



MRS. JOHN N. STRAAT, JR., Who departed yesterday to join her soldier-husband in the Philippines.

the Democratic National and State tickstraat received his appointment of Lieuets, has aroused Missouri Democracy to a splendid fervor of party enthusiasm.

Straat received his appointment of Lieutenant in the Twenty-fifth United States splendid fervor of party enthusiasm.

Straat received his appointment of Lieutenant in the Twenty-fifth United States splendid fervor of party enthusiasm.

Straat received his appointment of Lieutenant in the Twenty-fifth United States splendid fervor of party enthusiasm.

that war, being stationed with his company, members by death. Mrs. Straat was super-

This is one of the few permits that have been issued for wives of army officers to join their husbands at the seat of war. Many have tried in vain for the privilege. Among these is Mrs. Ola F. Eell, nee Hor-

### TAYLOR B. JOHNSON WILL MARRY A NEW YORK GIRL.

Cards Are Out Announcing His Betrothal to Miss Ruth Dixon Ellis.

IT WAS LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

Young Man's Contemplated Elopement With a Young Widow Recalled.

Taylor Blow Johnson, Buth Dixon Ellis. Betrothed. : July, Nineteen Hundred. Saint Louis, Missouri.

Ellicottville, New York. Taylor B. Johnson, who, but for the de-

termined opposition of his father, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Richard M. Johnson would have eloped with a dashing young widow one year ago, now announces his engagement to Miss Ruth Dixon Ellis of Ellicottville, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding, but

it is understood that it is to take place some time in the fall. Johnson will depart to-morrow for New York to visit his flancee, and it is probable that the time will be fixed. Some of his friends are of the opinion, however, that the wedding will take place while he is on this trip, and that the announcement eards are only to break the news gently to the "old folks." On this occation, however, Johnson's father has no

objection. The announcement of the betrothel comes as a surprise to Mr. Johnson's friends, who still hold in mind his little romance of just one year ago with a dashing young widow from Little Rock, Ark. It was only through the interference of his parents and his uncle, Governor Charles P. Johnson, that the elopement was frustrated. He met the widow while she was on a visit to St. Louis and after a courtship of only one week they were engaged to be married. On the night that the engagement was sealed it was decided to go Clayton on the morrow and be wed before

one was the wiser. The news was too good to keep and that night Johnson told his brother. John Johnson, to whom the secret was confided, hastened to the home of his father, at No. 3026 Thomas street, to tell him the news

of the engagement.

When Taylor arrived at his father's office at the Four Courts, where he is clerk, preparatory to fleeing to Clayton, he found his father and mother, his uncle and two brothers, all of whom began to tell him that the marriage had to be called off.

While they kept Taylor at the office the young widow waited for her flance. At last, tiring of the wait, she returned to her hotel. Johnson met her afterwards and they plighted their troth anew, deciding that they should be wed as soon as he became of age, parents or no parents. A few days later she returned to her Arkansas home, and it was supposed by all of their friends that the engagement was still on until the cards appeared yesterday.

Young Johnson is now almost one year past his mafority. He and Miss Ellis became acquainted in the early part of June while she was staying at the Planters Hotel on her way home from a visit in Colorado.

It was a case of love at first sight. She

rado.
It was a case of love at first sight. She spent a few days in Springfield, Ill., where she has relatives. Johnson spent Saturday and Sunday visiting her there and the engagement was sealed. Miss Ellis is a beautiful girl and is said to be wealthy.

When asked about "the widow" yesterday afternoon he had little to say other than it was "off."



MISS RUTH DIXON ELLIS.

### HOT-WEATHER GOSSIP ABOUT ST. LOUISANS.

Mr. and Mrs. Bissell Ware and Mr. and Mrs. Walker Evans expect to take the St. Lawrence trip, leaving St. Louis on August 18, for three weeks.

ongratulations on the birth of a son. Mrs Fahey was Miss L'zzie Burleigh. Captain Joseph Nanson was suddenly

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fahey are receiving

called to Philadelphia on Monday evening by the serious illness of a niece. Mr. J. A. Aldrich is summering at Green

briar, Whit Sulpher Springs. Doctor Malcolm Robb has gone to South Haven for the month of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony A. O'Hallaron passed through St. Louis on Monday en route for the Northern Lakes, where they will spend their honeymoon. Mrs. O'Halla ron was Miss Jean O'Neil.

Miss Jessie Fraser and Miss Minnie Clark have gone to the Michigan resorts with a party of friends.

Miss Mamie Dugan has joined friends who are summering at Union City, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. James Houston are among the recent arrivals at South Haven.

Captain John Bofinger has gone to Harbor Point for a vacation trip. Alfred G. Robyn departed on Monday for the East, going first to Magnolia Beach where he will be a guest at the cottage of

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Kilpatrick. Miss Anne Gertrude Harriss, younges daughter of W. H. Harriss of Newburg, Mo., and Mr. James Miller of St. Louis were married very quietly on Monday aft rnoon at St. Peter's Church, the Reverend Doctor Short officiating. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Miller departed immediately for the Northern Lakes, where they will spend several weeks.

Mrs. Homer Bassford and youngest son returned on Monday from Iowa, where Mrs. Ned Johnson has gone to Atlantic

City for a visit. Miss Ariadne Bowman is a guest at the country residence of Charles Parsons.

Mr. George W. Teasdale has returned from a short visit in Sturgeon Bay, Wis. Mrs. A. D. Forbes went to South Haven

# COULD NOT STOP

Councilman Kratz Withdrew His Opposition, After Making a Feeble Protest.

MEASURE SENT TO THE HOUSE.

Chief Objection Was That Ordinance Does Not Say When Work Shall Be Done - Mr. Thuner Aggrieved.

The new City Hospital ordinance, as prepared by President McMath and approved by the Board of Public Improvements, was idopted yesterday afternoon by the Council, and last night was read for the first time in the House of Delegates. Mr. Kratz, who asserted Monday, with

much firmness, that he proposed to actagonize the bill and defeat it, even if he had to continue the fight in the Engrassment Committee, retreated from his position and allowed the measure to pass with feeble protest.

When the bill had been read Mr. Horton moved that it be sent to engrossment. Mr. Meysenburg seconded the motion, and Mr. Kratz promptly arose to claim recognition, "If the Council has any other important ousiness," Mr. Kratz said, "I suggest that we finish it and return to the hospital bill afterwards." "Why can't we take it up now?" insisted Mr. Horton. Mr. Kratz hesitated temporarily, and, aft-

er several efforts to speak, said: "I wish to go on record, because it seems I can't get any fair treatment. I am in favor of a City Hospital, but the present bill is not to my liking. However, I withdraw my objections, because I don't want to be understood as opposing the construction of a new City Hospital. \* "I asked that the ordinance be laid over

in order to have more time to examine the plans. I was against the provision endow-ing the President of the Board of Public Improvements with the full power of supervision, but, as the ordinance specifies that he shall have this control, my argument against the clause falls flat. "My main intention was to have a com-plete hospital built at once with the funds we have, such a hospital that all the pa-

tients could be moved into it at once. We have the money to expend, and there's an immediate need for a hospital now. We don't know, according to this ordinance whether the building is to be completed in grieved because the ordinance had been assigned to the Ways and Means Committee, instead of being sent to the Committee on Public Improvements, of which he is a member. The measure was passed on motion of Mr. Horton.

### BEGIN PAYING THIS MORNING.

Appropriation Bill Passed and City Employes Are Happy.

Employes Are Happy.

The general appropriation bill was passed last night by the Municipal Assembly, and, after the Mayor had affixed his signature. It was delivered to City Register Besch by Secretary Charles R. Graves of the City Council. Mr. Besch will transmit certified copies of it to-day to Comptroller Sturgeon and Auditor Mason. Arrangements were made yesterday by Treasurer Scudder and Assistant Treasurer Dunn to commence paying salaries this morning.

No objections were recorded in the Council to the amendments made by the Ways No objections were recorded in the Council to the amendments made by the Ways and Means Committee of the House. The amendments were accepted on motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Gaus.

"There is a difference of only \$200 in the aggregate." Mr. Carroll averred, "between the bill as it left the Council and as it is returned to us from the House. I might go into detail in expressing some minor complaints, but that would only tend to defer action and clay the payment of salaries. I think the bill should be passed." Mr. Hodges registered the only negative vote.

# STRANGE DISCOVERY.

Probably Will Result in a Pension for a Woman Who Killed Her Husband.

HE WAS A UNION SOLDIER.

In Self-Defense She Strangled Him -Commissioner Evans Is Conyinced She Should Have i . . the Money.

14th St. and Pennsylvania Ava. Washington, Aug. 7 .- It is not unlikely that the Pension Office may soon grant a pension to a woman who killed her husband, who was a Union soldier and through whom she may receive the bounty of the Government. The story is a strange one and has been thoroughly developed by the examiner who has the case in charge, and who, it is understood, is strongly in favor of giving the woman a pension.

Out in North Dakota, beyond Fort Stevens, there lived, until some months ago, an ex-Union soldier who had married a half-breed Indian woman. They cultivated a farm and were living prosperiously enough.

There were four children in their household, the youngest of which was but a few months of age. The husband was a man of violent temper and given to strong drink. One day he rode up to the house and, dismounting, poked a six-shooter under his wife's nose, saying he wanted dinner and he wanted it - quick.

With the baby in her arms she hurried to comply with the demand of the man infuriated by liquor. He followed her with the revolver levelled toward her. She laid the baby aside and resorted to a ruse to escape from the house, and ran to the field, where the hired men were working. The men were afraid to go to the house. When the husband saw his wife across the meadow he took the baby in his arms, and, mounting his horse, galloped toward her, brandishing his weapon. As he neared his wife, he threw the baby on the newly plowed ground and called the woman to

As she approached, he kicked her in the breast and then, as he pointed his pistol at her, his horse reared and he was thrown

The wife saw that the men in the field were frightened and she sprang on her hus-band, threw the pistol out of his reach and, as he struggled to grapple her, she tight-ened the leather strap he wore about his neck to hold his watch. As he tried to grasp her, she drew the strap tighter and held it, calling for help. When his strug-gles ceased, she picked up the baby and ian to the house. Then the hired mea went over to take a closer look at the farmer, and saw that he was dead.

All these facts were developed at the Cor oner's inquest. When the case came to the Pension Office recently and Commissioner Evans was told by an examiner that he ought to pension a woman who had killed the soldier through whom she would receive the bounty of the Government, he was amazed at the suggestion. But when he had heard the story of the tragedy of that North Dakota farm, he was pretty well convinced that the examiner was right. The pension has not yet been granted, as the case has not been fully made out, but there is little doubt that

quarterly allowance from the Government. PENSION EXPENDITURES. About as Many Pensioners as There

Were Soldiers. REPUBLIC SPECIAL Washington, Aug. 7 .- For pensions and the maintenance of the pension system from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1900, there has been expended \$2,612,329,650, or an average of more than \$74,006,000 a year. The expenditure for 1839-1900, the year that ended June 30, for army and navy pensions, was \$183,412,172. This was \$107,000 more than was expended for the year ended June 30, 1899. "High-water mark" was reached during the administration of President Harrison "High-water mark" was reached during the administration of President Harrison in 1893, when there was paid out in one

year \$16,806,537.

There are now on the pension rolls \$93,529 pensioners, or an increase in the year of 2,010. This increase had not been expected. It appears, however, that during the year 40,645 original applications were granted, 4,659 names restored and 35,899 names dropped for death, 909 for remarriages and 6,616 for other causes, making a total of expired pensions of 43,234, a comparatively small record of expirations and a large one of additions. There are still pending in the Pension Bureau 437,104 claims. There were 477,239 pending a year ago, 635,959 on July 1, 1898, and 578,699 on July 1, 1898, and 578,699 on July 1, 1898, and 578,699 on July 1, 1897.

The Pension Bureau shows that in 1894, in the first year of Mr. Cleveland's second term, 33,685 claims, or 31½ per cent, were allowed, and 84,562, or 68½ per cent, were aljudicated. In 1898 52,648 claims, or 52 per cent, were allowed and 48,114, or 48 per cent, were rejected, 109,762 claims being disposed of.

In 1999 there were 7,520 pension appeals 10,645 original applications were granted, 4.

were rejected, 100,762 ciaims being disposed of.

In 1900 there were 7,520 pension appeals, The action of the bureau was affirmed as to 5,575 cases and in 378 cases it was reversed. Of this 378 there were 78 not strictly reversals, 64 being sent back for special examination in the field and 14 for test medical examinations. The average number of reversals for four years has been 385.

Not alone by its expenditures for pensions should the liberality of the United States to the soldier be judged. Since 1857 there has been expended for lands, buildings and fixures to establish soldiers's homes, for salaries, clothing and for aid to State homes a total of \$3,781,450, dispensed principally in the national homes at Dayton, Hampton, Santa Monica, Leavenworth, Milwaukee, Tongus, Danville and Marion.

By comparison with other great Powers Tongus, Danville and Marion.

By comparison with other great Powers the United States is generous in its outlay for its former soldiers. Russia, maintaining an army of 1,000,000 men in peace times, expends \$150,000,000, or 22 per cent of her revenue of \$714,000,000, on its army. France expends \$145,000,000, or 22 per cent of its revue of \$880,000,000, upon an army of \$89,000 soldiers. Generally to maintain a research

reviue of \$080,000,000, upon an army of \$89,000 soldiers. Germany, to maintain a peace footing of \$85,000 soldiers, spends \$135,000,000 a year. Great Britain pays annually to \$0.070 pensioners about \$9,000,000.

Except to the insutable pension agent, it ought to be satisfactory to show that to meet the claims the old soldiers may have upon the country, the people are now paymeet the claims the old soldiers may have upon the country, the people are now paying yearly to about as many pensioners as there ever were soldiers in the field at any time during the rebellion, almost as much money as Russia expends to maintain a standing army of 1,000,000 men, nearly as much as France expends yearly to keep up an army of 589,000 men, and more than Germany finds it necessary to use to maintain an army of 585,000 men.

Rural Free Delivery.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, Aug. 7.—An additional letter carrier will be allowed at Parsons, Kas., October 15.

Rural free delivery will be established August 15 in Arkansas, as follows: Springdale, Washingtgon County, one carrier; length of route twenty-four and one-half miles; population served, 775; carrier, Walter M. Sweeney.

Stuttgart, Arkansas County, two carriers; length of routes, fifty-three miles; population served, 1,000; carriers, J. W. Beckler and C. B. Searls.

Fourth-Class Postmasters. Fourth-Class Postmasters.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:
Oklahoma—Violet, Oneida County, Frank
Keen, vice J. B. Duggan, removed.

Tennessee—Void. Putnam County, D. C.
Whittaker, vice W. A. Farley, resigned.
Texas—Eddy, McLennan County, E. Howard, vice W. H. Howard, dead.

St. Louisan Promoted. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, Aug. 7.—H. A. Konstemer, letter carrier in the post office at St. Louis, has been promoted from \$300 to \$1,000 and Harvey V. Hilton at Saline, Kas., from \$600 to \$50.

Doctor J. D. Pfister Appointed. REPUBLIC SPECIAL Washington, Aug. 7.—Doctor J. D. Pfis-ter has been appointed a pension examin-ing surgeon at Clayton, Mo.